Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1835. No. 767.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22d. 44—

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hurfield, or second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on Saturday the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, *Lieut. Col*

February 27. 61—

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Martha Evans, vs. *David Evans.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $3 00. 65—

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell, vs. *Thomas Blackwell* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv 3 00. 65—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and again the convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates to the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention. Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: *Provided*, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods, but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state, but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted*, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
No. 88,
WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION be longing to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

MY **JACK** will stand the ensuing season at Crain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars—and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH.

March 25 64—

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,

Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark,

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark his great grand dam, by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley,) his g. g. grand dam Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal,) his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for $7,000—second time for $10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for $15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at 8 or $10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for $10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a *world's wonder*."

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles; once by the great *lusus naturæ* Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertand, jr. and Little Venus;) the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purses, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of couse, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dorimont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about $100,000;) and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extention, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his *might* and *strength*, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, their growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at $60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged $50 each—$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 26. 65—6w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Gennessee Farmer.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

My caption may startle such as have been content, the greater part of their lives, with salt pork and potatoes, with the addition now and then of a few greens from the field, or a little lettuce. If the perusal of this article shall be the means of reducing the number of this description of farmers, my end will be answered. I know of no class of citizens that would suffer by the change except the physician.

It is amusing to see with what avidity our settlers from the land of steady habits, will, as soon as vegetation srpings, search for the dandelion; and yet these men consider it lost time to devote a few hours in each week to preparing, planting and tending a garden, that would half support their families, and save many a physician's bill.

It is a duty which each farmer owes his family, and not only so, but his interest, to provide them with a variety of vegetables for the table. It adds not only to their health, but to their comfort, and greatly reduces the consumption of animal food. It is also a duty he owes his sons, to employ them every leisure hour in the garden, to instruct them in the cultivation of the different vegetables, and at the same time to impress on their minds the important truths, that *every hour should be profitably employed;* and that *a man's garden is a pretty good index of his mind.* When I see a garden well fenced and well cultivated, I draw the conclusion that the owner is a man of taste and of good feeling.

But some say, "I cannot attend to a garden without negleeting my farm." I appeal to such whether there are not many hours in the course of a week, that might be spent in the garden without any neglect of the farm. Our teams must have time to rest and feed; and we often finish a job or two before night, when it would be unprofitable to begin a new one; then say—*Now, boys, let us go into the garden.*

Instead of hunting in the fields, on the opening of spring, for a few greens, to be able to go to the garden, and gather a mess of spinnage, asparagus, or lettuce—or when the season is a little advanced, a mess of early peas, string beans, early beets, squashes, and a variety of other summer vegetables, must surely afford gratification to the farmer. But when, in addition to these, he has in autumn burid in sand in the cellar, a sufficient supply of parsnips, carrots, salsify, beet and cabbage for the consumption of his family through the winter, with a cart load of Rhode Island crooknecks secured in a dry place, he may take more comfort than he would with potatoes alone, even if the latter were the best kidney or pink eye.

If he have all these good things, he will not be satisfied until he has set out a long row of currant bushes, and two or three Isabella grape vines, nor till he has yielded to the solicitations of his wife and daughters, to have a piece of well prepared ground assigned them for parsley, sage, &c. with a few roses and other embelishments, suited to their delightful taste.

ONTARIO.

AMERICAN SILK.

Raw silk, we learn from the Burlington Free Press, has been produced this year in Mansfield, Connecticut, to the amount of over $60,000. The county of Windham, Ct. produces five tons of silk annuallly, valued at $50,000, and if reeled, would be worth double that sum. The same paper seems to think the cultivation of silk in Vermont would prove full as valuable, if not more so than wool; and adds, that the Yankees by their ingenuity, have made more improvements in the raising of the worms, and simplification of machinery for reeling and manufacturing silk, in twenty years, than Europe in five centuries. The seed is cheap, and he advises every farmer to sow an ounce of it in the spring. A society has been formed in Hartford, Conn. to introduce and extend the knowledge of the silk manufactures, the growth of the worms, &c.

A mechanic in Northampton, Massachusetts, has invented a most ingenious machine for reeling, spinning or twisting silk, applicable to domestic purposes, and to horse and water power. The Courier of that town says, "By this machine, the silk is separated from the cocoon and made into silk threads of any size wanted, spun, doubled and twisted, placed on quills reeled or wound into balls by one and the same operation—ready made into twist or sewing silk, or for coloring and weaving. The space occupied by the machine is only about five feet from the cocoon to the completion into silk finished."

Passages in the History of the Potatoe.—The people of France for a long time entertained violent prejudices against potatoes, as an article of food, believing they produced leprosy and fevers. Parmentier, a distinguished philanthropist, had learned its value in the prisons of Germany, and succeeded in making it popular in France, by a curious device. He began by cultivating them in the open fields, causing them to be guarded by day as if exceedingly precious; but was rejoiced when he heard that this pretended caution induced depredation by night. He then prevailed upon the king of France to wear a bunch of *potatoe blossoms* in the button hole of his coat, on some solemn occasion; and all the lords of the kingdom immediately ordered its cultivation on their estates. During the revolution he was rejected as a magistrate because he had *invented* potatoes, and it was not till the last years of his life, that he was completely successful.

Hampshire Gazette.

Æriul Plant—The burning sands of hot climates, even at Carsfield, at the Cape of Good Hope, which are so arid and scorched that no water can be extracted from them, are the soil in which the most succulent vegetables of which we have any knowledge flourish. So deleterious, indeed, is a wet season to their growth, that they are destroyed by it. There are also various tribes of vegetables that are destitute of roots, and which can only he supported aud nourished by the air, and the moisture it contains. It is stated that the æriul Epidendron, *(Epidendron flos æris,)* which is a native of Java, is plucked up by the inhabitants, on account of the elegance of its leaves, the beauty of its flowers and the exquisite odor it diffuses, and suspended by a silken cord from the ceiling of their apartments, where it continues from year to year to put forth new leaves, to display new blossoms, and exhale new fragrance, though fed only by the air.

The Tree of Heaven is the singular name of a native of China, introduced to our notice by a writer in the N. Y. American, as combining all the useful qualities requisite in shade and ornamental trees. It is said to endure heat and cold equally well. A number are now growing before the buildings in Lafayette Place. The writer says—"The ornamental charcteristic of the tree is not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the summer, when its fine glossy leaves of beautiful green, continue to very late in the season, which fully justifies its emphatic name, tree of Heaven. In the winter, the tree is the most cleanly in nature and appearance, of any we have in the streets. The habit of the tree is particularly appropriate, as it is of a spreading nature and moderate stature, seldom, it is presumed, reaching above the second story of houses; but growing in such a manner as perfectly to shade the side walks and lower apartments, so requisite in sultry weather. To this it may be added, the tree is of rapid growth for three or four years after planting, and contains a property in its juices that defies the attacks of worms and other insects, so detrimental and unsightly in many trees. Hence all the requisite properties are contained in this beautiful tree as a street ornament."

Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, the agent for the Prussian Government, in the inspection of the Penitentiaries and examination of the prison discipline generally of the United States, was in Charleston, South Carolina. The Courier says, Dr. Julius is a gentleman of intelligence and science, advantageously known as the conductor of a Journal at Berlin, teeming with well written articles on the important and interesting subject of his present tour. His information relative to prison discipline, and the influence of education on crime, gathered from a knowedge of the prisons of Europe, and increased by an inspection of those in the U. States, probably surpasses that of any individual living. He is said to give a decided preference to the *paternal* system for the reformation of criminals, now in such successful operation at the Philadelphia Penitentiaries.

Anecdote of De Wit Clinton, or hitting the Nail on the Head.—A few months previous to the death of this great benefactor of his native state, in company with his lady and younger children, he paid a visit to the Messrs. Thorburns' Seed and Flower Establishment in Library street. The elder of the firm waited on them with his usual polite attention, and accompanied them to their carriage which was in waiting at the gate. The Governor, after handing in his wife and little ones, threw a glance along the front of the building and premises around. Says he, Mr. Thorburn, you once told me you were a *nail maker* by trade. Mr. T. replied he did, and that being a *mechanic* was his greatest pride. Well, said Clinton, when you purchased the Friends' meeting house, "*you hit the nail on the head.*" The prediction has been verified. The Messrs. Thorburns have just sold the premises for one hundred thousand dollars. In the year 1826, they made this purchase for twenty-six thousand dollars.* We have often heard Mr. T., senior, remark, that he landed in New-York, forty years ago, with three cents in his pocket, and his nail hammer in his hand. He may now be called the richest man in America, for he says he has enough. There are few of his acquaintances that will not rejoice in his good fortune.

* When G. T. made this purchase, the profoundly wise among the Gothamites, said it was another of Grant's *foolish tricks.*

N. Y. Com. Adv

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

One will be convinced of the inefficiency of capital punishment in restraining crime, by looking over the criminal code of England, for several centuries past, and connecting with it the multitude of crimes, many of which are of the darkest dye, that are of almost daily occurrence in that country. Sir William Blackstone, observed in his time, that among the variety of crimes which men were daily liable to commit, no less than one hundred and sixty have been declared, by act of Parliament, to be felonious, without benefit of clergy, or in other words punishable with Death. During the reign of Henry VI, it is stated that more persons were executed in England for robberies and murders in one year, than in France in seven; and during the reign of Henry VIII, who was a great advocate of capital punishment, no less than 72,000 persons died by the hand of the public executioner, being at the rate of 2000 per annum! These sanguinary laws still exist, but do not tend to reform the morals of the people. Crimes are as frequent in England, as in any part of the civilized world. The opinion is now rapidly gaining ground in that country, that capital punishment is an inadequate remedy for crime, and there is a prospect that the sanguinary laws, disgraceful to any civilized country, which have existed in England for many centuries, will ere long be repealed. Reason and humanity united will do the work.

Laws which are not sustained by public opinion, defeat the very objects for which they were created; and the reasoning of a celebrated writer on this subject, we think must be deemed conclusive. Montesquieu says:—"The excessive severity of laws hinders their execution;" while the punishment surpasses all measure, the public will frequently out of humanity prefer immunity to it. The injured, through compassion, will often forbear to prosecute; juries, through compassion, will sometimes forget their oaths, and either acquit the guilty, or mitigate the nature of the offence, and justice, through compassion, will respite one half the convicts, and recommend them to the royal mercy. In short, the very object of all laws, viz: that of having a clear, fixed and known rule of conduct, is placed entirely out of view; the connection between the crime and the punishment in each instance is utterly lost, and no man is distinctly aware of the consequences that may attend his actions.

Boston Journal.

Visit of the United States Ship Delaware to Beyroot.

The April number of the Missionary Herald contains an interesting letter from Mr. Smith, one of the missionaries at Beyroot, giving an account of a visit of the United States Ship Delaware to that port on the 29th of August. He speaks in the most grateful terms of the friendly feelings manifested by Commodore Patterson and Captain Nicholson, both towards the missionaries personally, and the objects for which they were laboring. Mr. Smith and also Mr. Bird on a different day, preached on board the Delaware at the request of the chaplain, with the approbation of the commander, to an attentive congregation of nearly 1000 seamen, and about as many natives who were admitted on board.

"The admission of all classes so freely to the ship," says Mr. Smith, was allowed by the Commodore, to impress upon them an idea of our character and power as a nation. He has practised it wherever he has been, and here at least, it had a happy effect. It was the first time the people had conceived our national existence as a reality; even the name of America having been hitherto almost universally unknown, except in the cities. Now the knowledge of it has become extensive. Mountaineers of Lebanon, from a distance of one or two days' journey, flocked on board in crowds, including peasants, Maronite priests, shieks and emeers; and the impression they received will not be soon effaced. And I am happy to inform you that it entered decidedly into the designs of the commodore, that this impression should be such as to afford us countenance in our missionary operations. It was assured that friendliness to us was the leading inducement that brought him hither.

He inquired respecting our operations, especially in education, assuring us that he did it, not only here but elsewhere, that he might communicate the information to government, it being interested to know respecting them. Before going to Damascus, he intimated that to be of use to us was one of the objects he wished to accomplish. On his return he informed me he had conversed some time with the governor general of the country respecting us, and would himself act the part of American consul. And on taking leave the commodore requested to be informed if we should be at any time in difficulty or danger, saying that in such a case he should soon be here.

We trust the decided opinion commodore Patterson has formed of the safety of the navigation of this coast in summer, will occasion us to receive other similar visits from our national ships. And we hope ere long, the merchants of our country will try if it be not for their interest to open a direct communication with Syria. Our consul, himself a merchant, and ourselves, have a decided impression that it should succeed. It is but three or four years since the first attempt at a direct trade with England was made, and now the number of vessels which arrive from that country annually is considerable.

Earthquake in Central America.—A letter from Omoa, under date of 7th February, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, gives an account of an extensive earthquake which had occurred there, and of several volcanic eruptions—by which three large towns and several petty villages, with parts of the ports of St. Miguel and St. Salvador, were wholly submerged. Five of the eruptions had continued for eight days, and scattered rocks, stones and cinders in all directions to the distance of sixty leagues. One of them burst forth within twenty miles of Truxillo, and another occurred near Belize; so great was the darkness that the inhabitants had to grope their way at noon by help of torches; and so great was the terror of the inhabitants, that at Alancho, three hundred of those who had lived in a state of concubinage became married.

The country was politically tranquil. An impost of seven per cent. ad valorem duty on all goods imported had been laid on merchant vessels by order of the Government; and twenty per cent. on all goods imported from Belize—which portends ruin to the trade of that place.

It will be recollected that two children of Mr. Thomas Mervin were lost on the 26th of Feb. last, in Baldwin county, near Stockton, on their return from school. They were seen, for the last time, near home, at 5 o'clock that day. By a letter, dated Blakely, March 18, we are informed that they were murdered by two negro men, who are now in jail at that place. The discovery was made by the attempted perpetration of an act equally atrocious. It appears, that two ladies, daughters of Mr. Moye, were riding on horseback along the road some few miles below Montgomery Hill, when a negro rushed suddenly upon them in such a manner as to frighten their horses. One lady was thrown from her horse, and the scoundrel, probably thinking himself secure of her, set off in pursuit of the other, whose horse ran with her through the woods. In the mean time, the former regained her saddle and rode off in another direction, and was soon able to alarm some persons, by whose exertions the villain was seized and secured. On being put to the question, he confessed himself the murderer of the two children above alluded to, and stated, that the bodies would be found in Mr. Moye's mill creek. The elder of the two children was a girl eleven or twelve years of age, which may account for the wanton and horrible nature of the crime.—Another negro, who is said to belong to Mr. Moye, is implicated with this wretch in the commission of this most hellish act.

The letter adds, that the attack upon the ladies was made on Sunday last, and that, up to Tuesday morning, the bodies of the children had not been found.

Mobile Register.

Recovery of Stolen Property.—Soon after the sailing of Mr. Livingston, Minister to France, in the summer of 1833, his dwelling house at Red Hook was broken open, and property to the amount of $2000 stolen. No tidings were heard of it till a short time since, when the goods of a young man by the name of Moore, who had found it necessary to abscond for mal-practices, were taken on an execution; among which were found, packed in boxes, most of the stolen property. Moore subsequently came to this city, and dashed away at Lovejoy's Hotel, under the assumed name of Capt. Patterson. Finding that his tricks were discovered, and that the officers were in pursuit of him, he bent his way south, and reached Reading, under the name of Chauncey Ludlow, where he was arrested, (as related in this paper on Saturday,) and brought to this city, and thence sent off to Duchess county prison.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"Book of Life."—This is the title of the 16th No. of a periodical work recently published at the North entited Elements of Astrology, by Edward Postlehwayt Page, High Priest of Nature, &c. This book, says Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post, undertakes *to prove by infallible calculations* that the great Day of Judgment is to take place next year, (1836,) amidst earthquakes, comets and a general convulsion of nature, and the MILLENIUM will commence!!

The author says "Did the infatuated world but know *all* my calculations, or only a ten thousandth part of them—good heavens! what processions, and shouting, and dancing, and ringing of bells, and serenading with bands of music, and firing of cannon, should usher in the millenium of 1837. Like a steam boat under a high pressure of steam the earth would tremble with the joy of its inhabitants."

There is a sheep at a spirit dealer's in Edinburg, who it is affirmed, chews tobacco, takes snuff, and drinks grog!

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

JEFF. HORNER, *Col.*

April 3 55—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SALISBURY ACADEMY,
FOURTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Halifax, on Saturday, the 25th April,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $7000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes of	1,000	is	12000
15 Prizes of	500	is	7,500
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
13 Prizes of	200	is	2,600
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
102 Prizes of	50	is	5,100
136 Prizes of	30	is	4,080
205 Prizes of	20	is	4,100
308 Prizes of	15	is	4,620
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,854 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

*** All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent,*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.
April 3. 65

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsrough, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1835, which if not taken out against the 1st of July next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Mrs. Jane Adams
Miss Elizabeth Anderson
Robert G. Armfield
B
Miss Frances Benton
James Brown
Gabriel Barba
Thomas Burton
John Busherrs
James S. O. Byers
Kendrick M. Bagby 2
William Bowe
William Barlow
William L. Bowles
George R. Bridges
C
Dr. James A. Craig
Elizabeth Clinton
Samuel Clayton
Catlet Campbell
James Crutchfield
John Cooley
John Carr (hatter)
Wm. Cunningham
Corresponding Sec. of the Agricultural Association.
D
Allen J. Davie
Moore Daniel
T. A. Davis
David Dickey
E
Thomas Emmerson
George W. Evans
Secretary of Eagle Lodge No. 7
F
Samuel Fielder
G
Moses Guess
Robert Gresham
H
Thomas Horner
William Hoy, jr.
John Hardee
Herman S. Hotchkiss
Wm. Holden (printer)
William Hull
William Hefley
J
E. M. Jones
Chas. M. Johnston
Elizabeth Juberry
K
F. J. Kron
John Kelly
William Kirkland
Rev. John Kerr
L
Caleb Lindsey
Elibabeth Lewis
John Loy
Col. Wm. L. Long
Fielding Leathers
N
Robert Nutt
M
Capt. Jas. Mebane or his heirs
Frederick Moize
Mrs. Cornelia Morrow 2
Joseph McDaniel
Robert Mills
John L. Moore
Mary Ann Mulhollan
Sarah Matthews
William W. Mitchell
James Moore
Mrs. Arena Martin
George McCauley
Mrs. Eliza McCauley
O
Thomas Odom
Benjamin Orton
P
Elizabeth Paul
Sherman Pettibone
Cornelius Peterson
John Porterfield
R
Jacob Riley
John N. Roper
Mrs. Eleanor Ann Ray
Peggy Revils 2
S
James Strayhorn
Gilbert Strayhorn
Moses & William Scarlett
Moses Scarlett
John Scott
Sheriff of Orange County
Mrs. Sarah Smith
Col. John Stockard
Augustus Selden
Christopher Stark
Willie Surancy
Thomas Sykes
T
James C. Turrentine
Jonathan S. Towson
Sarah Thompson
W
Jane Wilson
Charles Wilson
Samuel R. Woods
Y
Mary C. Yancy
Thomas Yancy.

☞ In future the Northern, Southern and Western mails will close at seven o'clock, A. M. on the days of their arrival.

WILLIAM CAIN, *P. M.*
April 1. 65—

Foreign Intelligence.

A MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE

After a long interval, several arrivals at New York have brought files of European papers—the 11th of March from London being the latest.

These papers announce the opening of the new British Parliament. The opposition have a small majority; the Hon. James Abercrombie was elected speaker in place of Sir Charles Manners Sutton, by a majority of ten votes.

The French ministry had again exploded, in consequence of a defect on a question relating to the Tobacco monopoly.

The Emperor of Austria died suddenly at Vienna, on the 3d of March, in the 67th year of his age.

The subject of our disputed boundary was brought before the British House of Commons on the 3d. The following is the report of the proceedings thereon:

Mr. G. Robinson (as we were told) availed himself of the presence of the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel,) on the benches opposite, to ask him whether any progress had been made in the negotiations with the United States, respecting the North American boundary.

Sir R. Peel said that it would be a difficult matter to give the Hon. member an answer on the boundary question, in terms as concise as those in which he had couched his query. The boundary question was one of the most important and complicated questions with which the Government had to deal, as it related to the settling of the limits of the State of Maine on the part of the United States, and of the limits of the province of New Brunswick on the part of His Britannic Majesty. The dispute arose out of a treaty made between the two countries so long ago as the year 1783. By that treaty a line was to be drawn, determining the boundaries of Maine and New Brunswick. Certain high lands were to be discovered between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, and those high lands were to form the boundaries of the two provinces. But those high lands have never been discovered; indeed it was physically impossible to find them. In consequence of this, a convention was subsequently made between this country and the United States, by which the settlement of these boundaries was left to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. Three points were submitted to his arbitration.

On two of them the King of the Netherlands had given a decided opinion; but on the third he said that it was impossible for him to give any opinion at all, as the high lands did not exist in the position in which they were supposed to exist in 1783. (A laugh.) Under these circumstances, the King of the Netherlands suggested that an amicable compromise should take place between our Government and that of the United States. The British government was desirous to stand by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands with respect to the terms of that compromise; but the United States refused to do so. The United States then suggested that there should be a new survey. The British Government consented to make that new survey, and abide by it, provided certain preliminary articles were agreed to. One of them was, whether the Bay of Fundy should be considered as a part of the Atlantic Ocean. A despatch had been sent out upon this point in the course of last autumn, but no answer had been received to it, the President of the the U. States having declined to produce any papers on the point, from fear, he supposed, of compromising himself on the subject. The negotiation, however, was still pending. This was the only point now in controversy between the two powers, and he was certain that the announcement of that fact would give delight to all the lovers of peace, who wished well to the commercial interests of both countries. A paper, he repeated, had been transmitted to the American Government in October last, and it was impossible to ascertain yet whether the terms of that paper had been accepted.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

New York, April 11.

This morning the packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Richardson, arrived from Havre, after a passage of twenty-one days, having sailed on the 19th of March, to which dates we have received our files of papers.

The organization of the French Ministry is complete. The following is the official arrangement, as published in the Moniteur of the 13th:—

The Duc de Broglie is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in place of De Rigny—and President of the council, in place of the Duc de Treviso.

Marshal Maison, now Minister at St. Petersburg, is named Minister of War. Until his return, the Count de Rigny holds his post ad interim.

Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Quizot, Dupin, Persil, and Duchatel, keep their offices.

It seems that considerable difficulty existed in bringing about this arrangement. M. Thiers, at one time, was ready to throw up his office, and was waited upon by about *two hundred* members of the Chamber of Deputies, assuring him of the desire of a *majority* in that body that he should retain office.

M. D. Broglie, the premier, has stated distinctly, that the American indemnity bill is to be deemed a cabinet measure, and he pledges himself that it shall be carried through. This we think settles the question, if there was any doubt before.

In a letter from Toulon, of March 11th, we find it mentioned that the assembling of the squadron of the United States, at Port Mahon, had awakened some suspicions, and that the French Frigate Bellona had been despatched to watch their movements, and to remain off Mahon, until our squadron had departed.

The concentration of our vessels of war is considered a menace, and some inquietude is thereby produced among commercial men. "The Americans (says the letter) say they expect more vessels."

The active measures of the new Spanish minister of war, promise, with Mina's co-operation, to put a speedy termination to the troubles of Navarre and Biscay.

General Llander is scouring the mountains of Catalonia.

El Pastor is gone to raise the blockade of Elisondo.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon, did not arrive at Vienna until a few hours after her father's death.

The first acts of the new Emperor of Austria are generally approved.

The winter in Sweden has been so mild that sledges have been scarcely in use.

The brother of the new monarch of Austria has been appointed viceroy of Italy, and the arch duke Charles takes the direction of military affairs.

The last advices from Mexico, received in New York, represent the political state of that country, for we will not call it a republic, to be as usual unsatisfactory and precarious. The New York Courier and Enquirer derives from the papers received, the information, that "most of the measures of the new Congress seem to have a tendency towards the total destruction of the liberal institutions of the country, and the re-establishment of a central government." It is stated that a strong excitement prevails throughout Mexico against foreigners resident there, and particularly against citizens of the United States. The Mexicans complain that foreigners injure their industry, monopolize every branch of commerce, and have a pernicious influence on the political and religious institutions of the country.—*Balt. American.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 17.

CONVENTION.

Below are the official returns of the elections in the several counties of this state, held on the first and second inst. on the subject of a Convention. The majority in favor of a convention is 5,856; and the Governor has accordingly issued writs to the several Sheriffs, directing them to hold elections in their respective counties, on *Thursday the 21st day of May*, for the choice of delegates to the Convention.

	For Convention	Against Convention
Anson	736	75
Ashe	261	411
Buncombe	1199	41
Bertie	117	239
Bladen	29	479
Brunswick	24	374
Beaufort	41	897
Burke	1353	11
Cabarrus	505	71
Columbus	7	367
Carteret	74	266
Currituck	6	349
Chatham	885	78
Chowan	39	315
Cumberland	559	207
Camden	8	558
Caswell	627	201
Craven	185	210
Duplin	74	523
Davidson	1014	47
Edgecombe	57	939
Franklin	73	676
Granville	270	823
Gates	22	473
Greene	4	370
Guilford	1271	143
Halifax	225	364
Hertford	16	436
Hyde	5	473
Haywood	474	33
Iredell	1049	27
Johnston	68	966
Jones	45	100
Lincoln	1779	22
Lenoir	66	147
Macon	594	12
Moore	498	22
Montgomery	530	138
Mecklenburg	1045	113
Martin	6	765
New Hanover	125	505
Nash	6	680
Northampton	9	391
Onslow	31	496
Orange	1648	111
Person	112	544
Pasquotank	16	520
Pitt	23	739
Perquimons	12	511
Rowan	1266	2
Randolph	732	28
Rockingham	824	84
Robeson	62	481
Richmond	350	15
Rutherford	1618	1
Sampson	116	522
Surry	1410	29
Stokes	1136	152
Tyrrell	4	453
Washington	26	347
Wilkes	1033	141
Warren	76	438
Wayne	55	836
Wake	370	901
Yancy	621	6
	27,550	21,694
	21,694	

Maj. for Convention 5,856

City Improvements.—A very neat Church, for the use of the Catholics, is now in the progress of erection in this City, and will be finished with all despatch. *Raleigh Register.*

Counterfeiting.—An idividual named Nathan Young, was brought to the Jail of this City, on Wednesday last, by E. Rutledge, esq. Sheriff of Surry county, charged with having been engaged in passing counterfeit money of the United States Bank. He will probably be tried for the offence at the ensuing Term of the Federal Court. *Ibid*

Bank of Newbern.—This institution has declared a Dividend of Capital of 15 per cent. on its Capital Stock.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—The citizens of Mecklenburg County are making arrangements to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the 20th day of May proximo, the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence made by the patriots of that county. Franklin L. Smith, Esq. has been selected to deliver an oration on the occasion, and Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. to read the said Declaration.

The people of Tennessee have ratified their new Constitution by a very large majority, though there appears to have been great indifference on the subject, as but little more than half the voters in the state gave their suffrages either one way or the other.

The votes for the new Constitution were	42,644
Those for the old Constitution were	17,091
Majority for the new,	25,553

Whole number of votes given in, 59,735. The entire number of voters in the state is about one hundred thousand.

Counterfeit twenty dollar notes of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, No. 1820, Letter B. dated 4th of October 1820, are in circulation, and information is given in order that a proper caution may be observed.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed an act for the Internal Improvement of the state. The sum of one million of dollars, for which a State five per cent. stock is to be issued, is placed at the service of the board. This is a good beginning for Kentucky.

Maine.—The following resolves were adopted on Saturday last by the House of Representatives of Maine, by a vote of 129 to 7.

Resolved, That, as the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands was an evasion and not a decision of the question submitted to him, we cordially approve its rejection by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That, as the final adjustment of our Northeastern boundary line is the question involving the future growth and prosperity of this State, the Executive of this State be requested to urge upon the Executive of the United States the great importance of a speedy settlement of this exciting question, in such a manner as will preserve the territorial rights of Maine, as described by the treaty of 1783. *Nat. Int., April 2.*

DREADFUL TORNADO.

One of the most violent hurricanes ever witnessed in this state was experienced in the lower part of Murray county on the night of the 21st ult. Eight persons were killed and fifteen or twenty others severely injured, some of whom were not expected to recover. Much damage has been done; houses, fences, trees, and indeed, every thing which opposed the progress of the winds has been swept away. Some idea may be formed of the force of the gale from the circumstance that a piece of poplar plank perfectly square and blunt at the end. was found driven by the force of the wind, into the body of a lynn tree at an angle of about forty five degrees to the depth of 3½ inches. It is said that the tornado visited the neighborhood of Clarksville on the same night, with equal violence, and accounts have been received of two deaths and two persons mortally wounded as is supposed. The foregoing particulars are taken from the Columbia Observer, and we are apprehensive that the next accounts from the scenes of devastation will be of a most deplorable character.

Accounts from Florence, Alabama, represent that much injury was also sustained in the vicinity of that place, though no lives lost.

Jonesborough (Ten.) Republican.

Library of the Capitol.—According to a Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, the Library of the Capitol contains about twenty-five thousand volumes. The room is ninety-two feet long, thirty-four wide, and thirty-six high. It is considered the most beautiful room in the capitol. It is carpeted, furnished with tables, prints, medals, &c. In the Library are a bust of Jefferson, in marble, another in the same of Lafayette, a plaster bust of General Jackson, and an authentic portrait of Columbus presented be Mr. Barnet, late minister to Spain.

New Catholic Convent.—The Church of Rome has appropriated $60,000 for the establishment of a Convent, at Bertrand, Michigan.

The *Morrocco Lion* was sold at auction, on Saturday last, agreeably to public notice. He was knocked down at $3350 cash. The highest bidder proved to be the agent of a Menagerie in Boston, for which establishment the animal was purchased. Hundreds of people, supposing the Lion would be exhibited to public view, repaired to Mr. Dyer's Auction Rooms, at the hour of sale, to get a gratuitous look at him, but they were disappointed.—He appeared only by proxy. *Nat. Int.*

Breach of Promise.—At the March session of the Circuit Court, and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Herkimer, New York Lydia Foster recovered from John English, for breach of marriage contract, $1,000. The defendant was proved to be woith 8,000 dollars. At the same Court, Susan Eastbrooks recovered from Nelson Dunn, $600 for seduction.

The debt of Pensylvania is said to be about 21 millions of dollars. A proposition has been made in the Legislature, to dispose of the canals and railroads belonging to the state, which is thought will bring the cost and interest.

From assessments for the purpose of taxation made in Ohio, it appears that the whole amount of property in that state is ninety-four millions of dollars, about one fourth of which is personal estate.

It is stated in the Western papers that a gentleman near Natchez has liberated his slaves, about 20 in number, and given them from $200 to $400 each as an outfit to Liberia.

[BY REQUEST.]

COLONIZATION HERALD.

The board of managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, engaged in a great work of benevolence, look with anxious solicitude to their fellow citizens for aid and co-operation.

Painfully sensible of the indifference which so generally exists toward the coloured people, and the ignorance and misapprehension so widely prevalent in relation to the cause of Colonization, the Board have been led to inquire what can be done for drawing public attention to this subject, and arousing and combining public sentiment in behalf of that much injurred portion of our population.

It is evident that but little, comparatively, can be accomplished for the effectual benefit of so large a class of people, until an intelligent sympathy shall prevail for them throughout the whole country. To produce such a state of feeling, the diffusion of information is necessary—the condition and character of the negro must be made known—facts and arguments illustrating and enforcing his claims must be spread out before the nation, and urged with frequent and unwearied importunity.

In the prosecution of this interesting purpose, the Board have resolved to commence the publication of a semi-monthly periodical, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to be called the "COLONIZATION HERALD," and to be at once the organ of official communication, the depository of Colonization intelligence, and the general advocate of the African race.

In preparing the publication of such a work, it may be proper to state briefly the leading principles of the society from which it emanates; this cannot be done better than by the insertion of the second and third articles of the Constitution of the Young Men's Colonization Society, which are as follows:

Art. 2. The objects to which its labors shall be devoted, are,

1st. To provide for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the direct instrumentality of coloured emigrants from the United States.

2d. To promote, by all legal and constitutional means, the intellectual and moral improvement of the African race.

Art. 3. The principles upon which this society bases its operations are peace and temperance, in aid of religious dissuasion from warfare on the part of the colonists, and the prohibition of the acquisition of territory, except by fair purchase from the native princes and proprietors of the soil.

The Colonization Herald will be devoted to the faithful exposition and defence of these principles, in all their various bearings, and its conductors will endeavor by every proper means to enlist the energies of the nation in carrying them into practical operation.

As the scheme of colonization will be advocated only as a means of blessing to Africa, and to the descendants of her stolen children, of course every other wise and judicious scheme, in proportion as it is adapted to promote the same glorious objects in any or all of its parts, will find favor and commendation in the columns of the Colonization Herald.

It will be published in a neat newspaper form, twice a month, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be issued early in April.

Every person obtaining ten subscribers and forwarding their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis, and those wishing to distribute a large number will be supplied on the lowest terms.

Every clergyman, and superintendent of a Sunday School, taking up an annual collection in favor of the Society—each life member, and every annual subscriber of not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to the Colonization Herald.

All editors friendly to our object are requested to give this prospectus circulation in their columns, and their agents are respectfully invited to obtain and forward subscriptions, which, with other communications, are to be directed to the Society's agent, Thomas Buchanan, 77 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Thursday the 9th instant, after an illness of nine days, Mr. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, senr., aged 88 years. He has left a large circle of children, grand-children and friends to mourn the loss of their father and their friend; yet they should not mourn as those that are without hope. He has been a member of the Baptist church about thirty years, and has lived in accordance with his profession; and in the last and trying scene, he appeared perfectly willing to die, confident that if his earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, he had prepared for him a buiding of God, a house not built with hands, eternal in the heavens.

COMMUNICATED.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	H.	M.	S.
17 Friday,	5 30	6 30	First,	6	4	13 morn
18 Saturday,	5 29	6 31	Full,	13	2	0 morn
19 Sunday,	5 28	6 32	Last,	19	5	55 aft'n
20 Monday,	5 27	6 33	New,	27	4	12 aft'n
21 Tuesday,	5 26	6 34				
22 Wednesday	5 24	6 36				
23 Thursday,	5 23	6 37				

The Presbytery of Orange, will meet in this place, on Wednesday the 22d of April next.

To Bridge Builders.

THE subscribers having been appointed at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Commissioners to superintend the building of a Bridge across New Hope, at Price's, on the new road to Chapel Hill; hereby give notice, that the Building of said Bridge will be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 9th day of May next, on the premises, at which time and place the specifications will be made known.

John Blackwood,
Samuel Strayhorn,
William Brown,
Charles W. Johnston,
Alexander Gattis,
} Commissioners

April 14. 67—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1835.

Johnathan P. Sneed vs. *Neal H. Horton.* } Original Attachment. J. Webb summons Garnishee.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent, Neal H Horton, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said Horton to appear, and reply and plead, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of May next, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price adv. $2 25 67—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $5 00 67—3m

To Wagoners and others.

I WILL cross Wagons with four and five horse teams, and Caryalsl, at my FERRY, (formerly JONES'S,) on Haw River, at *twenty-five cents.*

CARLTON WALKER.

March 27. 64—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has for sale, *GARDEN SEEDS*, of almost every variety.

THOMAS CLANCY.

March 20. 63—3w

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in *WOOD*, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

TOO SOON.

Too soon! too soon! how oft that word
  Comes o'er the spirit like a spell;
Awakening every mournful chord
  That in the human heart may dwell!
Of hopes that perish'd in their bloom—
Of youth decay'd—too soon, too soon!

Too soon, too soon—it is a sound
  To dim the light with many a tear;
As bitterly we gaze around,
  And find how few we love are here;
Ah! when shall we again commune
With those we lost too soon—too soon!

Too soon, too soon—how wild that tone
  Bursts on our dearest hours of bliss,
And leaves us silent and alone,
  To muse on such a theme as this;
Nor frown upon the quiet moon,
Whose parting light comes all too soon!

Too soon, too soon—if e'er were thine
  The joy, the fear, the hopes of love;
If thou hast knelt before the shrine
  Of beauty, in some star-light grove;
Whose lips, young roses, breathed of June,
Thou'st wept those words—too soon, too soon.

Too soon is stamped on every leaf,
  In characters of dim decay;
Too soon is writ in tears of grief,
  On all things fading fast away!
Oh! is there one terrestrial boon,
Our hearts lose not—too soon, too soon.

DUKE DORGAN.

A STORY OF IRISH LIFE.

The following case is condensed from an excellent series of stories descriptive of Irish Manners, entitled 'Tales of the Munster Festivals.' It illustrates the danger of condemning upon circumstantial evidence alone.

'I say, messmate,' said a young sailor who had just been landed from a ship in the offing of Loup Head, on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, addressing a countryman whom he overtook as he was making his way inland, 'can you put me on the track of Carrigaholt?'

'The path is under your *futt* every step o' the way,' said the man; then, after pacing behind the inquirer in silence for a few minutes, he added, 'Why, then, for one that puts out the futt so slow, I never see any body carry so much of the road wit them as you do, Mr. Duke, Lord bless you!'

'You know me?' said the other, turning and fixing his eye on the speaker; then with an air of greater reserve, as he recognized the face, 'and I ought to know you too; that face is Pryce Kinchela's if you havn't stole it from him.'

'I wish that was all I had belonging to Pryce Kinchela about me,' said the man heavily.

'I am glad to see you, Pryce.'

'I don't know whether you are or not, Duke; but I am glad to see *you*, although you may well doubt my word. I am an altered man since you left the country; and the foolish spite that you and I had then about Pennie Macloughlen (the Silver Penny, as you called her—an' the Luck Penny, as I called her) is no more than a boy's play, to the cause I got since from others. That girl, Duke, was no Luck Penny to either you or me.'

Here we interrupt the colloquy for a moment to give some brief but necessary explanations regarding the relative positions and circumstances of the parties named, and thus place the end of the thread of the tale as it were in the hands of the reader.

Duke Dorgan, as the young sailor was called, was a rattling, warm-hearted Irishman, who had been attached, and the attachment was mutual, to Pennie Macloughlen, from the days of their childhood. But her father, who was a wealthy farmer, disapproved of Duke's paying his addresses to his daughter, on the ground of the young man's poverty. With the view of removing this objection, Duke went to sea, trusting that fortune would enable him one day to return in such circumstances as would reconcile old Macloughlen to his marriage with his daughter; and he was now returned, after an absence of six years, with a well filled purse, the fruit of some valuable captures, and a Trafalgar medal dangling by a blue ribbon from one of his button holes.

Pryce Kinchela, again, was, as he himself has hinted in the conversation with Duke just quoted, the rival, though not a fond one, of the young sailor in the affections of Pennie Macloughlen. On the latter's going to sea, he also had proposed for Pennie, and had been rejected by her father with still more marked contempt and displeasure than his rival. This treatment, operating on a deep, designing and vindictive mind, for which Pryce was remarkable, gave rise to a grudge on the part of the latter against old Macloughlen, which nothing but the most deadly revenge could allay. For six long years, however, no opportunity had presented itself to Pryce for taking this revenge with safety to himself, but the lapse of this time had in no way abated his desire for it, nor in the least weakened his resolution to obtain it; and at the moment he met with the young sailor, his thirst for vengeance was as eager and remorseless as it had been on the day he was rejected as a suitor for Pennie's hand; but this feeling, with that cunning which also formed a remarkable feature in his character, he had carefully concealed from the knowledge of the world. No one knew that Pryce Kinchela entertained any resentment towards old Macloughlen, for he never breathed it; still less did any one dream that he longed to imbrue his hands in the old man's blood; and yet short of this the vengeance he meditated was not. But Kinchela was a quiet and reserved man, and one who kept his secrets to himself.

Resuming the story, Price now proposed to the young sailor that they should now sit down a little until he related to him how he had been persecuted, as he said, by old Macloughlen for having presumed to seek the hand of his daughter, and how he had, ever since that event, been losing ground in the world through the old man's resentment against him.

'And you took it so tamely?' exclaimed Duke, when Pryce had concluded the story of his grievances, and recollecting at the same time the treatment which he himself had met with at old Macloughlen's hands. 'I would have given the fellow a rope's end at any rate, if not round the neck, across the shoulders at least.'

'Is that *all* you'd do to him?' asked Pryce quietly.

'All! 'tis more, it seems, than you'd do—but you were ever and always a poor patient *slob*.'

'Was I?' said Kinchela, with a smile, the expression of which, from his turning away his head while he spoke, it was evident he did not wish to give Duke an opportunity of speculating upon.

Shortly after this, Duke and Kinchela parted, but before doing so, they made an appointment to meet on the following day at the Bee-hive Inn at Carrigaholt, where Dorgan proposed to put up. Having parted, the latter prosecuted his journey till darkness overtook him, and compelled him to think of some intermediate place for the night, as he was uncertain, now that he had no longer the light of day to guide him, whether he was pursuing the right road; and a place capable of affording him this at length presented itself. After some hours' smart walking, Duke found himself close upon a respectable looking farm house; but as the hour was late he felt a reluctance to disturb its inmates, and resolved, rather than give them that annoyance, to pass the night in the stack yard. Having come to this resolution, he stepped over the style, and after flinging down some hay on the ground, he stretched himself on it at full length, and placing the bundle he carried beneath his head by way of pillow, slept soundly until morning.

On awaking and rising from his humble couch, Dorgan pushed on for Carrigaholt, where he arrived in the afternoon, and took up his quarters at the Bee-hive, where he was joined in the evening by Kinchela according to agreement. When he entered, Dorgan was enjoying himself over a tumbler of whisky punch, in which he invited Kinchela to join him; but the latter for some time positively refused to drink, and was at length induced to fill up a glass only by perceiving that Duke was getting seriously displeased by his refusal. Dorgan and his guest now began to talk of local matters, Kinchela giving the former an account of all that had happened of any consequence in the neighborhood since his entertainer had gone to sea, and answering all the queries which he put to him regarding the fortunes of those in whose histories he took any interest. This conversation naturally included old Macloughlen and his daughter, regarding the former of whom Dorgan, whose recollection of the slights cast upon him by the old man was now a little sharpened by the liquor he had drunk, spoke in no very measured terms. Pryce agreed in the justice of all he said on this subject, and even added some observations calculated rather to aggravate than to assuage the young man's irritation; but suddenly changing his tone, he said in a gentle voice,

'But although he did injure you, surely, Duke, an' that greatly, I'd like I could prevail on you to forgive and forget. Bear and forbear, as we're commanded. He's an old man, an' you're a young one, an' it won't be long until the grass will draw a line between ye that you'll be glad to pass to make friends again, if you won't be able. So don't harbor any evil designs again' poor Macloughlen, I beg of you.'

'Oh, I'll make the purse-proud old rogue know at any rate that——' At this moment Duke was interrupted by the unexpected intrusion of the clergyman of the parish, who, chancing to overhear his abuse of old Macloughlen, stepped up to him, and proceeded to lecture him on the sin of harboring resentment, and the wickedness of indulging in them, and particularly reprobated him for the language he had used when speaking of Macloughlen, who he said was a singularly pious and charitable man. On concluding his remarks, the clergyman left the apartment, and was followed by Kinchela, who pleaded some business with the publican. Dorgan being left alone, soon after prepared for his night's rest, and was shown by the landlord into a a double bedded room, where, after bidding good night to Kinchela, by whom he was rejoined and who was to return to Loup Head early in the morning, he went to bed.

At midnight Dorgan awoke with a violent head-ache, and thinking that binding his head with a handkerchief might afford him some relief, he stretched out his hand to the chair on which he had deposited his clothes, to procure the article he wanted, but to his surprise found that they were not there. He rose and groped about the room in the dark, but with no better success, and finally returned again to bed in the hope that daylight would explain the mystery. On opening his eyes in the morning, his astonishment, whatever it might have been on missing his clothes, was exceeded by that which he felt on finding them in exactly the same place where he had laid them the evening before. Dorgan, however, made no remark on the subject to any one. He breakfasted quietly, settled his bill with his host, and immediately after set out to pay a visit to the object of his affections, from whom he had now been so long absent, old Macloughlen's house being about a quarter of a mile distant from the village in which he had slept all night.

As Dorgan approached the house, he was surprised to see a number of persons collected round the door, although it was yet early in the morning; and he was still more surprised when he saw a woman rush out of the house tearing her cap from her head and shouting the death wail peculiar to the country. Filled with the most dreadful apprehensions by these ominous circumstances, Dorgan quickened his pace, reached the house and rushed into it without attracting any notice from the busy talking crowd with which it was thronged. Here a dreadful scene awaited him. Old Macloughlen had been murdered during the preceding night, and his mangled and blood-stained body lay stretched on a deal table in the centre of the kitchen. While Dorgan was yet lost in stupefaction and horror at the miserable spectacle before him, the coroner had arrived, and in an adjoining room, to which Duke also immediately repaired, had commenced his inquest. The first person examined was the neice of the deceased, a little girl of about seven or eight years of age. 'Well, my little darling,' said the coroner to the child, 'tell your story now like a good girl. Don't be afraid; we are all your friends.' 'I will sir,' said the little girl; and she went on to state at length, and in a remarkably distinct manner, all the circumstances attending the murder; and amongst other particulars mentioned that the person who struck the fatal blow—there being a party of the murderers—said on going out after the deed had been perpetrated, 'I owed that much to him a long while then.' After adding some other particulars, the girl suddenly began to cry and tremble, as if laboring under some great anxiety. 'I'll be kilt now entirely,' she said, 'for there's one o' the men that murdered uncle liss'nen to me.' A general exclamation of astonishment and alarm broke from the circle at this singular declaration. The doors were closed by the coroner's desire, and the girl was asked to point out the person whom she recognised, but terror for the consequences prevented her from complying with the request for some time. At length, however, the coroner succeeded in inspiring her with sufficient confidence to speak out. 'There he is, then,' said the girl, 'standin' a-nigh the table in the sailor's clothes.'

Confounded beyond expression by the strangeness of the accusation, Dorgan could do nothing but gaze around him in wild amazement, until he was roughly seized upon and dragged before the coroner, who, after inquiring his name, taxed him, in consequence of some private information which he received from one of the bystanders, with entertaining a spite at the deceased. He confessed to being displeased with the old man for having refused him his daughter's hand, but added that he came home now with an altered spirit, anxious to see and be reconciled to him.

'These were not, justice compels me to declare,' said a voice behind Dorgan, 'the sentiments which I heard you express towards him yesterday evening. In the parlor of the Bee-hive I heard the young sailor speak in terms of the vilest reproach against my poor murdered friend Macloughlen.' Dorgan looked over his shoulder, and beheld the clergyman with whom he had been speaking. 'I cannot, nor am I anxious to deny that I did use such expressions,' said he, a little confused in spite of his consciousness of right at the corroborative force which this unfortunate circumstance was likely to give to the mistaken testimony of the child; 'but I spoke then under unusual irritation, and had been drinking.' The unfortunate young man then called upon his host of the preceding evening, who was also present, to attest that he had not been out of his house during the whole of the night. But here again the evidence was against him. The landlord declared that he had heard him get up in the middle of the night and walk for some time through his room; and added, that his wife had informed him that she had heard the door open and shut a short time before. In despair at thus finding the web of conviction gradually but strongly weaving around him by an inexplicable combination of circumstances, Dorgan as a last resource, requested that Miss Macloughlen might be immediately called, and from her evidence, as it had been stated by the little girl that she also was present when the murder was committed, he fully expected that the mystery would be cleared up, or at least that his innocence would be established. On Miss Macloughlen's entering the apartment a dead silence took place, when Dorgan, after pausing a moment to summon all the presence of mind, advanced towards her, and taking her hand while she seemed scarcely conscious of the action in his, said gently, 'It is a sad meeting that has been reserved for us, Pennie; but do you not know me?' When the distracted girl recognised her lover, which until now she had not, she uttered a shrill and piercing shriek, flung herself upon his neck, and hung in a convulsion of mingled tears and sobs around him. After the interchange of many expressions of affection and regard between the lovers, and when Pennie had been calmed and soothed by the endearing language of her lover, she was called upon to state what she knew with regard to the dreadful transaction, and she proceeded to give a similar account of it to that which had already been given by the little girl. On being asked how the person was dressed who actually murdered her father,

'I think in a sailor's dress, like Dorgan's,' she said carelessly, being yet unaware of the charge that was against him.

'You do not think it was *he* then,' said Dorgan, smiling.

'Yes!' replied the girl, pausing as if to comprehend the question; 'I should sooner say that it was his own act—or as soon——'

'Are you quite certain, Miss Macloughlen, that this was not the man whom you withheld from the deceased?' She had been represented by the little girl as having struggled with the murderer, endeavoring to drag him from her father.

'Certain that Dorgan did not murder my father! Am I certain of my own existence? I would stake a thousand lives, if I had them, that Dorgan would not have stirred one of the gray hairs of his head, in enmity, if it were to make him master of the universe.'

'My own sterling girl!' exclaimed Dorgan, delighted with her ready confidence; 'when all are turned against me, I have at least one friend in you.'

The coroner, however, could not overlook the strong circumstantial evidence that was against the suspected murderer, and he pressed Miss Macloughlin to say whether she had not observed any peculiarity about him by which she could recognise him again.

Recollecting herself, she said she had grasped something which was hanging to his coat, and brought it away with her in the struggle. 'It is this,' she said, and handed to the coroner Dorgan's Trafalgar medal. Dorgan lifted his hand to the breast of his coat in a state of mind which language is incapable of describing, and found, indeed, that this testimonial to his bravery was not there. The evidence borne against him by the medal was conclusive, but it was only so through his own act and deed. Conscious of innocence, he at once acknowledged that the medal was his, and resolved to abide all consequences rather than seek safety in evasion or falsehood.

'It is all a dream; a wild, improbable, impossible story!' exclaimed the distracted girl, who had thus unconsciously brought the guilt of murder home to her lover; 'Deny it, Dorgan, and tell them they belie you.' But Dorgan, resolved on keeping the straight path whatever might be the result, adhered to the acknowledgment he had made. Dreadful was the struggle that ensued in the bosom of the unhappy girl, between her affection for her lover and the conviction of his guilt; for even she could no longer doubt that Duke Dorgan was the murderer of her father. A similar sentiment, but in a yet stronger degree, pervaded the minds of the coroner, the jury, and all who were present at the inquiry; and the consequence was, that the unfortunate young man was shortly after conveyed to jail, tried, and condemned to death. The day of execution arrived, and Duke Dorgan, surrounded with all the horrid pomp of the occasion, was brought on a car to the fatal tree. The hangman prepared to do his office, and was in the act of laying his hand on the colar of his victim, when a person who had violently forced his way through the crowd called out in a loud and hoarse voice, 'Come down, Mr. Dorgan; come down off o' the car. Let him go, Mr. Sheriff, dear; for the man is here that did the deed.'

It was Kinchela. The miserable man—for it need not be stated, it is presumed, in more explicit terms, that *he* was the murderer of Macloughlen, nor that he had perpetrated the deed in the clothes of poor Duke Dorgan, which he had abstracted for that purpose—had been unable to bear up against the horrors of a guilty conscience, and had now come at the critical moment at once to atone for his crime, and to prevent the additional guilt of a double murder falling on his devoted head by permitting an innocent man to die in his place. It was some time, however, after this extraordinary announcement had been made, before the sheriff could be induced to believe Kinchela's statement, or give his consent to a delay in the execution of Dorgan. But the energy and earnestness with which the now contrite criminal persisted in asserting at once his own guilt and the innocence of Dorgan, at length prevailed. The execution was stopped; Dorgan was carried back to prison, and soon after liberated in due legal form; while the wretched Kinchela, after undergoing a formal trial, suffered the extreme punishment of the law for his atrocious crime.

The state of feeling of Pennie Macloughlen while this fortunate turn was given to the fate of one whom she had so much respected, may be more easily conceived than described. One day, while sitting meditating on the circumstances, a note was brought to her by the clergyman. The blood rushed forcibly to her cheek, brow, and her very finger ends, and again recoiled so as to leave her as pale as marble, when she recognized the hand of Dorgan in the superscription. She quickly opened the note, and read as follows:

'My dear Pennie, (for I may once more with a free heart call you by that name,) it has pleased heaven to make good the word which I spoke on that unfortunate day, when I told my judges that I felt it within me that I should not die for a deed of which, the Lord knows my heart, and which is since proved, I was wholly clear and innocent. I have got my pardon—for it seems it is a form of law, that when an innocent man is convicted, after suffering imprisonment and all hardship and anxiety, instead of his judges asking *his* forgiveness, 'tis *he* that has to get pardon from them, for being so misfortunate as to be condemned and very nearly hung in the wrong. Now, Pennie, this comes by the hand of Father Mahony, to tell you, that of all things in the world I admire and love you for your conduct on that day, and all through this dreadful business. I know well, my dear girl, how your heart is accusing you at this moment, but give no heed to such thoughts, I beg of you, and let them be as far from your mind as they are from mine, for you did your duty nobly; and Lord Nelson, my glorious and lamented commander, who little thought I'd be brought into such trouble on account of the victory he died in obtaining, could have done no more if he was in your place. I hope, therefore, you will show your good sense, and think no more of what is past, but take this as the true feeling of his heart from him who is yours until death. DUKE DORGAN.'

The heroic generosity with which her lover thus rose superior to the resentments and jealousies which are incidental to the passion even in the most vigorous and straightforward minds, sunk deeply into the heart of the young woman. Although the love which she felt for Dorgan was of that genuine and unaffected kind which is wholly a stranger to the delicate intricacies and refined difficulties which are attendant on the progress of this most capricious of affections in the bosoms of those who boast a higher rank than hers, yet she could not but be keenly sensible that she had failed in one of its most essential qualities—an unbounded and immoveable confidence. She raised her eyes, which were overflowing with tears of mingled shame and gratitude, towards the clergyman, when a creaking noise at the door attracted her attention. It opened—and Dorgan entered. Her agitation and confusion became now extreme, nor were they diminished when her lover advanced to her side with a respectful gentleness, and said,

'Pennie, you see we meet happier and sooner than we expected. I hope you'll be said by what I mentioned to you in my letter, and give me your hand now in token that all is forgotten.'

'I give you my hand freely, Dorgan,' the girl replied, still blushing deeply, 'and bless your good, generous heart—but all cannot be forgotten. I may be friends with you again—but I never can be friends with myself as long as ever I live. There is a load now laid upon my mind that never will be taken off until the day I die.'

Dorgan, assisted by his reverend friend, applied himself, and, as it proved, not unsuccessfully, to combat this feeling; the imagination of the reader will easily fancy the result. In a few days, Pennie Macloughlen became the wife of Duke Dorgan, and the happiness of the pair was not the less complete from both having endured no small share of previous tribulation.

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Joel C. Pile, and others. Petition to sell lands.

ACCORDING to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, a

TRACT OF LAND,

which belonged to Wm. Pile, dec'd., on the waters of Stoney Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 18 months.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
March 25. 64—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, the

TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the lands of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
March 25. 61—